WASHINGTON.

Important Matters Considered by the Cabinet.

Mexico Proposes to Cede a Portion of her Territory to the United States.

Foreign Appointments to be Disposed of Immediately.

Sickles for Spain, Carlisle for Stockholm, and Blow for Brazil.

A Tax imposed on Temporary Capital of Bankers and Brokers.

Sam McKee Couldn't Get what he Wanted, but Takes what he can Get.

A Formidable Attack on the Union Pacific Railroad.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Telegram to the Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CABINET MEETING EXTRAORDINARY.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The regular session of the Cabinet was held to-day, all of the members being present. Three of them, who were absent, were requested to return by telegraph, and consequently there has been much speculation as to the occasion of this extraordinary meeting. Everybody jumped at once to the conclusion that it was made necessary by affairs with Cuba, or Mr. Motley's instructions as Minister to England, but so far as ascertained it included neither.

A MEXICAN ROCKET.

A special diplomatic report on the condition of affairs in Mexico was under consideration among other things. It stated that a short time since a special agent was sent to that country to make a careful investigation into the condition of affairs, with the knowledge, however, of Gen. Rosecrans, the Minister to Mexico, who is under orders with the view of driving the rebels of the disputed Mexican territory. It is understood that the agent has returned, and that he has nothing to report.

FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS.

The Cabinet to-day considered the question of appointments to foreign missions, and it is understood that the President will be ready for a decision on the matter to-morrow. It is also understood that Mr. Motley will not be recalled from England, but will remain at his present post. Mr. Sickles, it is said, will be appointed Minister to Spain, but the President says it is his intention to make Mr. Alexander Carlisle is likely to be appointed Minister to Sweden. Mr. Bancroft Davis, Congressman Riley, of Missouri, and others are now decided, will be appointed to Brazil. Russell Jones is still here pressing his claims for a reconsideration to the Belgian mission.

POOR CUBA.

An ex-chaplain of the army, named French, has been offering his services to Cuba, and got up a mass meeting in support of the Cuban insurgents, but has failed in both. The manufactory here of so-called Cuban news will, it is expected, now burst up.

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The Attorney General has decided that Collectors of Customs are entitled since July, 1868, to the fees of a year out of moneys received from importers for storage of goods in private bonded warehouses. He has disallowed the claims of officers and of surveyors to this compensation unless when performing the duties of Collectors.

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INDIANAPOLIS.

Proceedings of the Legislature—The Bill to Reorganize the Common Council by Districts Passed—Gen. Ogle's Morgan Raid Claims, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

INDIANAPOLIS, April 30.—In the Senate bills on the third reading were considered. A long discussion took place, with motions further delay. Senator Sumner is opposing the appointment of Gooding Stokes as Minister to Spain, but the President says it is his intention to make it. Mr. Senator Carlisle is likely to be appointed Minister to Sweden. Ex-Congressman Riley, of Missouri, as rumors are now decided, will be appointed to Brazil. Russell Jones is still here pressing his claims for a reconsideration to the Belgian mission.

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CINCINNATI.

Important Decision of Judge Ballard—Release of Bonds.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, April 30.—In the United States Court to-day, Judge Ballard on the bonds, a point of law was raised against the bonds of Clermont county, Ohio, to the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company. The point was in substance that the bonds were void because they were issued in violation of the United States law, which forbids the issuing of bonds in aid of the rebellion. The bonds were issued in May, 1861, and the question was raised by the Attorney General of the United States, and it was made the point in the case.

JUDGE BALLARD'S DECISION.

Judge Ballard, in his decision, said that the bonds were issued in May, 1861, and that the law was passed in July, 1861, and that the bonds were void because they were issued in violation of the law. The decision was rendered in favor of the bonds, and the bonds were released.

THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

The Legislature, last night, took up the bill to authorize the Cincinnati Southern Railroad to issue bonds to the amount of $3,000,000 in aid of the road. The bill was passed by a vote of 57 to 37. Gen. T. Post and Gen. H. Stuart. The Committee appointed now at

CHICAGO.

Military Orders—Spasmodic Efforts at Retrenchment.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Nothing of note has been issued by Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

General Orders No. 6.—The Quartermasters Department at Chicago, Illinois, will be exclusively subject to the orders of the commanding officer, and Chief Quartermaster of the military division, and the Assistant Quartermaster in his headquarters here, and not only on the returns of those headquarters.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF, A. A. G.

An order has been issued by Gen. Sherman, at Washington, appointing Major and Brevet Brig. Gen. Wm. Hoffman, Judge Advocate of the Department of Dakota.

In accordance with the policy of the government, Gen. Sheridan is determined to curtail the expenses of his department as much as practicable. Already several clerks and employees in his headquarters have been discharged, and other movements looking toward retrenchment may be expected soon.

PHILADELPHIA.

John Russell Young After Forney's Press and the Evening Bulletin—Business, $100,000 Stock.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—John Russell Young arrived here this morning, and through his counsel, Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, entered suit against Forney's Press and the Evening Bulletin for publishing the alleged libellous articles from the New York Sun of December 31st. Mr. Young claims damages in both cases to the amount of $100,000.

☞ Mackrett's famous painting "Faust and Marguerite," which created such a sensation in Germany last fall, has been sold to a citizen of Vienna for the sum of twenty thousand florins. Servant Girls are scarce in Berlin, but would not give ever fifteen thousand florins for the painting.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, April 30.—The speech of the Mayor of Cork at a recent banquet in that city was the subject of long debates in both Houses of Parliament this evening, the attention of members being called especially to the Mayor's language respecting O'Farrell, who attempted to assassinate Prince Alfred in Sydney, as well as to his reference to the Prince himself. The Tories upbraided the Government with being the indirect cause of the present state of affairs in Ireland. In the House of Commons Mr. Bright said that the 90 per cent condition of affairs in Ireland to be no cause for a panic, but urged that both parties should strive to remedy the land grievance question at this session. For himself, he would not remain on the treasury bench if he did not feel that he was honestly and energetically supporting measures which would affect great salutary changes in Ireland. The settlement of the church question will not stay the present outrages in that portion of the United Kingdom, but it is the first example that any Parliament has ever given that it was willing to do justice to Ireland, and is an earnest of that intention. Mr. Gladstone followed in support of Mr. Bright. He said that he had always found Protestant ascendancy in the form of religious establishments the paramount cause of the mode in which the power of the landlords had been used and by which the relations of the tenants vitally affected. He thought that Lord Stanley had anticipated too much in demanding a policy upon the land question. He feared that misapprehension would attach to any representation that might be given now, but it was necessary to avoid the appearance of having suggested measures from fear or panic or party exigencies.

He concluded by saying that the Government was anxious to substitute for the present condition of the state confidence in the country and loyalty to the crown. Mr. Gathorne Hardy, conservative, urged the immediate removal of the Mayor of Cork. He considered the Government was bound to declare a policy on the land question, and thus dissipate the unreasonable expectations of Ireland. The subject was then dropped.

PRUSSIA.

HUMANITARIAN—AN ADDRESS TO THE UNITED STATES.

BERLIN, April 30.—The International Conference to promote the care of the wounded in time of war, which has been in session in this city for several days, adopted an address to the people of the United States. In this document members of the conference express regret that no representation from the United States has been present during the proceedings, but we are convinced that their good will and noble sentiments of the founders of the world, which rendered such great service in the work of humanity, sympathizes deeply with this movement." The address is signed by forty-five members from the British Ambassador to Prussia. The conference has ordered copies of the reports of its sittings to be sent to America with the address.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 30.—In the Cortes Senor Cuestas proposed an amendment to the new constitution, recognizing the Catholic as the only religion of the country. It was rejected.

INDIANA.

Senate.

MR. WM. BAILEY, aged sixty-four years old, for thirty years one of the leading men in the county, died suddenly about 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning. He was for forty-five years a methodist preacher, and always in active service.

Thomas C. Slaughter, David Jordan, and Jacob Dunn, have been elected school Trustees of the corporation of Corydon by the trustees of the town.

The Blue Lick Springs, while Mr. T. J. Alexander and family were returning from a visit to some of their relatives near Fredericksburg, last Tuesday, were upset by a runaway team, but a short distance from them, which they could say positively was a female fool. It was driven by Mrs. Alexander's domestic circumstances, and was of a light brown color. As much as has been said of the lion in Shakespeare's story, and as much as there have been credited heretofore, we fear there is too much truth in this one to be laughed at.

Orgun Hyatt, a small cane in his hand attempted to strike him. Frost avoided the blow, and struck Hyatt on the side of the head, fracturing the skull. He died on Monday evening, as stated above, on Monday evening, in less than twenty-four hours. Frost made his escape, and up to yesterday had not been apprehended. The deceased was a quiet and inoffensive young man. A tribute to his worth is published in another column, written by a gentle, one who knew him well.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, April 29.—Sundry petitions praying for the payment of the Morgan raid claims were read and referred.

Mr. Carnes offered a concurrent resolution, that the action of the Governor and the Adjutant General in settling the claims of the General Government against the State, by taking up old internal improvement bonds, was unauthorized by law, and that the State should make no provision for paying the old internal improvement debt, except as provided in the Butler bill; and that the action of the Governor and Adjutant General in the settlement of $250,000 advanced to the Governor by the President of the United States was unauthorized, and that the legislature sanctioning the same should not be entertained. He spoke in favor of the adoption of these resolutions as necessary to relieve the State from large claims that are ready to be brought against the State, based upon these unauthorized acts of the Governor. He reviewed the history of this matter, reflecting severely upon the action of Governor Morton.

Mr. Fisher replied, stating the facts in the case, in the settlement of Governor Morton in this settlement. He insisted the Governor's action was more than justifiable. He understood that these bonds were not yet cancelled—not destroyed at any rate—and that the State could require the Trustees of the Erie Canal to pay to the State one-half the amount, or the State can hold them just as they are.

After a long discussion the matter was indefinitely postponed.

The Lieutenant Governor laid before the Senate a communication from Jesse Mchary, of Tippecanoe county, proposing to donate three hundred and twenty acres of his farm, worth $30,000, to the State Agricultural College, provided that institution shall be located thereon, &c.

The letter of Mr. Mchary states that his neighbors are willing to give $30,000 more pa the same condition.

The communication was referred to the Committee on the Agricultural College.

Mr. Howk, by leave, introduced a bill to legalize sales of guardians under orders defective in that the notice had been made without notice, which was read the first time.

Mr. Turner regarded this bill as intending to effect a case which an interested portion of the people in Martin county. He moved to reject the bill.

Mr. Howk said he offered the bill at the request of Democratic citizens.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. Cravens, by leave, introduced a bill authorizing the Board of Commissioners of the several counties of this State to provide for the destruction of foxes therein; which was read the first time.

On motion by Mr. Cravens, this bill [S. 237] authorizing the issue of arms and equipments to independent military companies, was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. Hanna, the bill [H. R. No. 236] to authorize Robert Dunlap to take possession of the property of his wards in this State, was read the third time, and passed, yeas 35, nays 1.

Mr. Green's bill to provide for the management of lands and surplus on bank stock coming to the State, was read on the table.

Mr. Hayden's bill [H. R. 119] supporting children by establishing public parks, and to acquire title to land for that purpose, came up. It having been read the third time, it failed to pass for want of a constitutional majority.

Mr. Craven's bill to authorize the formation of co-operative societies for the purchase and erection of buildings or other buildings, was read the third time.

Mr. Carson objected to the provision requiring the payment to of only one per cent. of its stock subscribed.

Mr. Craven explained the provisions of his bill, stating that it was intended for the poorer class of persons in cities and large towns, and commended it to the favorable consideration of the Senate.

Mr. Carson said the Committee on Corporations came to the conclusion that the provision to require only one per cent. to be paid in was to enable the poor man, because there was no responsibility provided for.

The bill failed to pass for the want of a constitutional majority; yeas 31, nays 16.

Mr. Rice's bill [S. 119] to amend section 16 of the act of May 6, 1867, to amend section, coming to provide relief in cases of contests erroneously commenced by reason of the misprint of said 16th section, etc., was read the third time, and passed, yeas 38, nays 9.

The bill to enable cities to aid in the completion of railroads, and water powers was laid on the table.

Mr. Carver's bill to exempt burial grounds from forced sale on execution, or other process, passed its third reading.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Stephenson returned Mr. Breckbridge's bill providing for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths. It was postponed.

Mr. Waddell, from the Prison Committee, returned Mr. Benter's bill [H. R. No. 283] recommending its indefinite postponement.

Mr. Vater introduced that this is a bill to authorize Marion county to send her convicts to the Southern prison, and thought it deserved consideration on the ground of economy.

Mr. Ruddell—It was true that it would cost Marion county a little more to send to the Northern prison. But we must not consider this matter in the light merely of dollars and cents. There is the paramount consideration of humanity. And he spoke of the superior accommodations of the Northern prison.

Mr. Lindley, from the Committee on Insurance, returned Mr. Stevenson's insurance bill, recommending its passage, and stating that the Committee had struck out the forfeits and take the place of the enrolled act which he introduced, and which passed the last session, and which was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the State. He gave notice, therefore, that he should ask to have the bill read the first time.

There is a high old coon living in Posey township, near Elizabeth, who has been accustomed to visit the premises of Mr. Hawk.

He exposed by his inclined victim, and there is considerable feeling against him. Eighty-five are the figures that represent his age.

PICKING.

A private theatrical entertainment will be given at the Mooney House, in Brownstown, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next, under the auspices of the pastor of M. E. church.

A negro named Hood shot another darky in Seymour a few days ago, fatally, however.

MARION.

Henry Korlspeter, an employe of the Terre Haute railroad, while oiling the boxes of a freight car, on Thursday, the 22d inst., had his right hand badly crushed by the cars being suddenly moved upon him.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, May 1.

The trestle work connecting the "Jeffroad" with the bridge lacks about one hundred and fifty feet of being finished.

The ship-yards are employing as the working-men's candidate for Councilman in the Fifth ward.

In each of the ship-yards two new steamers are being constructed. The unfavorable weather of yesterday caused the ship-carpenters to suspend their work.

An old bachelor, and a prominent officer in one of the large manufacturing establishments in this city, writes to his friend, here that he will arrive shortly, bound hand and foot in the matrimonial chains.

Jeffersonville keeps pace with the world in all its latest wonders. Day before yesterday Mr. Jeffries's patent fire-proof safe, at the Clerk's office spring street, was tested for an authoritative decision. The proprietor has much confidence in the safe, and is developing it to a large extent. Between the ladies, a contest of skill in the manufacture of cake, etc., is going on. The committee of the convention, three years hence, Rev. Dr. Tyng will address this convention this afternoon.

In the afternoon session the subject discussed was, "How shall we increase the spiritual and temporal efficiency of our Sunday schools?" The Committee on Resolutions reported favorably to the formation of normal schools in connection with the Sunday organization of State and county institutes, and denouncing intemperance. The resolutions were adopted. The Catholic Kentucky reports a decrease of fifty-eight States.

At the evening session the ways made by S. H. Keasling, of St. Louis, and the Rev. Taylor, of Kentucky, Revs. J. H. Vincent, Ralph Wells, Mr. Stanley, of Canada, and other distinguished Sunday School workers. A report of the Sunday School Convention of Indiana, representing 30 States, Canada, England, and South Africa. Twenty-five years since Sunday Schools of Indiana numbered 1,000 scholars; now they number 100,000. Rev. Dr. Fish, of New York, will be at Gen. T. Post and Gen. H. Stuart. The Convention appointed now at

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, May 1.

Senator Hovey and Representative Davis are in this city.

The Societe Francaise, of this city, finished its a grand picnic at the Fair Grounds on the 17th inst, for the benefit of the widows and orphans.

Hon. Aug. Bradley, Geo. Layman and Gen. J. K. B. John started on a horseback survey of the line of the New Albany & Salem Railway, from the point in Mr. Carson, in.

Under the new schedule of the New Albany and Chicago Railroad, which takes effect next Sunday, the evening train will arrive at 10:20, P. M.

A terrible hail-storm prevailed near Lanesville, Harrison county, on Wednesday. Hailstones of some as large as a guinea egg fell in great quantities. The storm lasted for half an hour, and was very destructive to late fruit, crops, etc. Several persons were injured, cows, horses crushed to death, and chickens and ducks and guineas and persons caught in the storm.

State Board of Agriculture.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

INDIANAPOLIS, April 30.

A meeting of this Society was held at the rooms of the Agriculture, County Farmer's Club on Saturday, the 24th of April the Hon. Robt. Mallory in the chair.

The committee appointed to solicit aid from the Legislature for the benefit of the Society, their efforts had been unsuccessful that they had been unable to get a bill through, and to get it reported, adding to their report as a matter of conviction, that future efforts would prove unsuccessful.

On motion the Board resolved to hold a fair in the city of Indianapolis, and the place of holding the same having made an acceptable proposition, the Board resolved to hold their Annual Fair for the next on the grounds of the Society, upon the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, near the city of Louisville.

The fair will commence on the 13th of September next and continue one week.

The following committees on the Premium List were appointed: Committee of Wm. Warfield, of Lexington; Dr. E. Bell, of Louisville; Col. Hunter, of Washington; Dr. King, of Russellville; Col. Thomas, of Youngs, of Jefferson county, Louisville. The Committee on Rules will meet in Louisville on the 6th of May, at which time instructions from the Board, it is expected that will be adopted and the premium list will be published. The Board then adjourned sine die.

NEWARK.

National Sunday School Convention.

NEWARK, N. J., April 30.—The National Sunday School Convention convened this morning, reports from various States being received. Reports were also read showing the report of the New York State Convention in favoring a training school or college. A committee of one from each State was appointed to develop a plan. Rev. J. Dwyer, of Brooklyn, chairman. Indianapolis came in for a large share of the report concerning the convention, three years hence. Rev. Dr. Tyng will address this convention this afternoon.

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CHICAGO.

Military Orders—Spasmodic Efforts at Retrenchment.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Nothing of note has been issued by Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

General Orders No. 6.—The Quartermasters Department at Chicago, Illinois, will be exclusively subject to the orders of the commanding officer, and Chief Quartermaster of the military division, and the Assistant Quartermaster in his headquarters here, and not only on the returns of those headquarters.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF, A. A. G.

An order has been issued by Gen. Sherman, at Washington, appointing Major and Brevet Brig. Gen. Wm. Hoffman, Judge Advocate of the Department of Dakota.

In accordance with the policy of the government, Gen. Sheridan is determined to curtail the expenses of his department as much as practicable. Already several clerks and employees in his headquarters have been discharged, and other movements looking toward retrenchment may be expected soon.

PHILADELPHIA.

John Russell Young After Forney's Press and the Evening Bulletin—Business, $100,000 Stock.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—John Russell Young arrived here this morning, and through his counsel, Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, entered suit against Forney's Press and the Evening Bulletin for publishing the alleged libellous articles from the New York Sun of December 31st. Mr. Young claims damages in both cases to the amount of $100,000.

☞ Mackrett's famous painting "Faust and Marguerite," which created such a sensation in Germany last fall, has been sold to a citizen of Vienna for the sum of twenty thousand florins. Servant Girls are scarce in Berlin, but would not give ever fifteen thousand florins for the painting.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, April 29.—Sundry petitions praying for the payment of the Morgan raid claims were read and referred.

Mr. Carnes offered a concurrent resolution, that the action of the Governor and the Adjutant General in settling the claims of the General Government against the State, by taking up old internal improvement bonds, was unauthorized by law, and that the State should make no provision for paying the old internal improvement debt, except as provided in the Butler bill; and that the action of the Governor and Adjutant General in the settlement of $250,000 advanced to the Governor by the President of the United States was unauthorized, and that the legislature sanctioning the same should not be entertained. He spoke in favor of the adoption of these resolutions as necessary to relieve the State from large claims that are ready to be brought against the State, based upon these unauthorized acts of the Governor. He reviewed the history of this matter, reflecting severely upon the action of Governor Morton.

Mr. Fisher replied, stating the facts in the case, in the settlement of Governor Morton in this settlement. He insisted the Governor's action was more than justifiable. He understood that these bonds were not yet cancelled—not destroyed at any rate—and that the State could require the Trustees of the Erie Canal to pay to the State one-half the amount, or the State can hold them just as they are.

After a long discussion the matter was indefinitely postponed.

The Lieutenant Governor laid before the Senate a communication from Jesse Mchary, of Tippecanoe county, proposing to donate three hundred and twenty acres of his farm, worth $30,000, to the State Agricultural College, provided that institution shall be located thereon, &c.

The letter of Mr. Mchary states that his neighbors are willing to give $30,000 more pa the same condition.

The communication was referred to the Committee on the Agricultural College.

Mr. Howk, by leave, introduced a bill to legalize sales of guardians under orders defective in that the notice had been made without notice, which was read the first time.

Mr. Turner regarded this bill as intending to effect a case which an interested portion of the people in Martin county. He moved to reject the bill.

Mr. Howk said he offered the bill at the request of Democratic citizens.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. Cravens, by leave, introduced a bill authorizing the Board of Commissioners of the several counties of this State to provide for the destruction of foxes therein; which was read the first time.

On motion by Mr. Cravens, this bill [S. 237] authorizing the issue of arms and equipments to independent military companies, was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. Hanna, the bill [H. R. No. 236]

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1869.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

THE WEEKLY.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the circulation of our extraordinary large edition on Sunday morning, will hand in their favors not later than 9 o'clock this evening.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

There will be no change in the location of the Lexington postoffice.

Two cases of small-pox at the Lexington poor-house.

Cynthiana wants a marble yard and a machine shop.

The present term of the Mason Circuit Court will be a short one.

The Glasgow jail has but one tenant—S. B. Kirby on a charge of murder.

N. B. Aulick, of Falmouth, was bitten on the hand by a copperhead snake one day last week. No serious results so far.

Some three or four small frame buildings were destroyed by fire in Owensboro the other day.

The last adopted for the extension of the Capitol building at Frankfort will cost about $6,000.

Quite an unusual number of carpet-baggers have lately been prowling around through the country in the vicinity of Maysville.

The Glasgow Times thinks "we have in our midst the richest oil territory in the country."

They talk of making a new county out of portions of Bracken and Pendleton, with Augusta for the county seat.

A telegraph office has been opened at Mount Sterling, on the Kentucky Central railroad.

Mrs. Susan Lloyd, aged one hundred [illegible] seven months and seven days, departed this life on the 23d inst. in Bracken county.

There will be a special term of the Jefferson Circuit Court held on Monday, May 10, in relation to cases on the docket which the regular term could not reach.

Somerborn companies organizing a fire-engine company. The Monitor thinks the only institution to purchase a steam fire-engine, is the Kentucky Institution for the Blind.

The Postoffice at Oak Grove, Christian county, Kentucky, is to be discontinued in a few days, and the mail matter will go to Rufus Wallace, P. M., at that place hereafter.

A young man from the mountains was recently married to a young lady in the train between Lexington and Frankfort, on the train between Frankfort and Louisville, and on the train between Louisville and Nashville.

Nine convicts from Clinton county reached the penitentiary at Frankfort two weeks ago. One of the number is a woman, who was sentenced to five years for manslaughter. She is the first woman that ever came to the penitentiary from that county.

Two negro men fell from a scaffolding on the Avenue in course of erection here, and were severely injured. One of them, Alfred Hall, had his leg broken.

On the 20th inst., Col. Charles Dougherty, a prominent citizen of Bourbon county, died at his residence in Paris, in the 70th year of his age. The funeral took place on the 21st inst.

The richest section in Glasgow precinct is said to be that portion of which Harrison street forms the centre. Here the wealth of the town is mostly to be found, and here they pay more taxes than in any other part of the city.

The Cynthiana Democrat thinks that at the rate Mr. Harrison will be compelled to pay for his coal for the Capitol building, the state will be compelled to pay for every ton that is burned there, and that he will not be allowed to furnish it from his own mines.

Mr. A. Perry, of Fleming county, caught a thief stealing corn through the top of his smoke-house, and killed him. The thief is the son of a man who was killed by Perry a few years ago. Perry was tried for murder, but acquitted.

Rev. Jas. Vinson, of Rockbridge, has been appointed by the Governor Notary Public for Rockbridge, Buchanan, Tazewell, Russell, Scott, Lee and Wise counties, Virginia.

The Louisville Commercial of January 1st has very correctly set down the year. A great deal of business was done in 1868, and we will not be surprised if it is nearly twice as much done in 1869.

Mr. A. Perry, of Fleming county, caught a thief stealing corn through the top of his smoke-house, and killed him. The thief is the son of a man who was killed by Perry a few years ago. Perry was tried for murder, but acquitted, and other thieves have since been warned to keep away.

The Western Union Telegraph Company are going to work along the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The line will run to Bowling Green, and connect there with the lines to the principal towns and stations along the road.

Mr. Myers, of the Cave City Hotel, states that he has had all the custom of the place of the kind he could attend to, since the close of the war. Before that time he was compelled to refuse many persons who came to his house, for the reason that he had no room for them.

Hardy county, West Virginia, has been consulting with Hon. I. Procter Smith, and has determined to send Hon. I. Procter Smith, and the necessary witnesses to Washington to contest the seat of Hon. Kellian V. Whaley.

The trustees of the Methodist Church South, at Glasgow, have resolved to build a house of worship in front of the present church, and have appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions. The building is to be completed within a year.

Cornelius Vanderbilt is highly honored by the Georgians. He has given a large number of his name to the new county of Vanderbilt, in Georgia.

Mr. Oliver Evans, of Fayette county, [illegible] a large crop of tobacco last year. He [illegible] 1,000 pounds to the acre, and sold it for [illegible] cents per pound. This is the largest [illegible] ever raised in that county.

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Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1869.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Washington College.

The latest recognition of the importance of technical education in this country is afforded in a report transmitted by Gen. R. E. Lee, President of Washington College, Virginia, suggesting a plan for the extension of the scientific and practical departments of that institution. The main points of the plan presented are as follows: 1. The establishment of new departments of agriculture, of commerce, and of applied chemistry. 2. A more complete development of the engineering schools now in operation, so that to the courses in civil and mining engineering shall be added a distinct course in mechanical engineering, to embrace, besides machinery, the most important branches of practical mechanics. 3. The opening of a farm and workshops in connection with the instruction in agriculture, industrial mechanics, and practical chemistry.

II.

"Edelweiss."

Auerbach's last book is connected with the pretty custom of gathering the Edelweiss, or mountain-flower, that grows among the precipices at the snow-line of the Alps. But the story itself is a matter-of-fact story of an unhappy marriage, in which they who wed in haste repent at leisure. Annele, the wife, is a vixen; Lenz, the husband, is a man of simple, dawdling ways and poetic feelings, and when poverty comes in at the door, love flies out at the window. The domestic fights are described by one who seems to have known all about it. But the story winds up happily, by means of a dreadful avalanche on the roof of the house. Annele repents against all prophecy, and then the book ends—very prudently; for such a woman would be very apt to break out again in a chapter or two. The tale is well told, and Miss Frothingham's happy style gives the translation all the air and tone of an original.

III.

Cheap Homesteads.

The Earl of Shaftsbury has laid the memorial stone of the first of a series of villages to be built in the neighborhood of London by the Suburban Village and General Dwellings Company. The houses are to be built to suit occupants who have up to twenty-one years, if they wish, to pay for them. This is another move in the right direction, which should be followed out in all every family in England has at least a decent home to live in—more than can now be said of four-fifths of the population. Good cottages, even of the humblest kind, where the decencies of life are possible, are the crying want of large districts, and of almost the whole agricultural population. "Overcrowding," says the editor of The Builder, "means want of pure air, and want of pure air means debility, continual fever, death, widowhood, orphanage, pauperism." And these are not its worst consequences—its more demoralization, filth, rottenness, body and soul.

IV.

Going to Europe.

The exorbitant charges at the various summer resorts of this country last season have led a large number of wealthy citizens to make preparations to visit the principal cities in Europe this summer, because starting the latter will involve less expense than to make trips to our local springs and watering places. It is estimated that the cost of a brief tour in Europe, from New York, will be about five or six hundred dollars, while the amount necessary to enjoy life in the cool retreats of the United States would be thousands, if not more. The gambling mania, too, has become the bane of some of the principal summer resorts of this country. All these damaging circumstances have had precisely the effect which might have been anticipated. For the numerous class who were swindled last year by poker, hops, and hot-air bills, and robbed by ubiquitous pickpockets, are now procuring passports to be used in Europe, for which they will call in May and June. The number of passports already issued, at No. 1 William-street, Fulton, New York, and by other agents, is over one thousand; and the applicants are becoming more numerous daily.

V.

The British Army.

The failure of the late volunteer review gives people a very uncomfortable feeling. It seems a demonstration that this much vaunted force, which has for years been a solace and support, an assurance of safety, from domestic insurrection or foreign invasion, is a reed that will break if leaned upon, and pierce the hand that holds it. English frankness bursts out on this as on so many other matters. "There was hardly a fault to be commended; there was not enough precision, nor a chance that was not neglected. Colonels rode ballooning themselves hoarse in giving orders that subalterns evidently did not comprehend, and it not been for the timely and fabulous aid of the whole staff, under the Duke of Cambridge, complete chaos and confusion must inevitably have ensued. In short, to dispatch a force into the field on active service, organized, officered, armed and equipped like the volunteers, would be sending it to sure and certain destruction. The material of our civilian army is magnificent, its management cannot be worse. This deplorable state of affairs is attributable to the circumstance of conferring commissions on men who have no other claim to hold them than that of being wealthy and influential individuals. If this system continues much longer, our 150,000 paper volunteers will speedily resemble the John Falstaff's men in buckram, and dwindle down to nothing."

VI.

Public Drinking Fountains.

The amount of suffering which is caused not only during the excessive heat of summer, but at all seasons of the year, for the want of fountains where man and beast can alike quench their thirst, cannot be estimated. The fear-fretted hirelings are obliged to suffer it's silence, while men who would be satisfied with pure, cool water are frequently driven to drinking saloons and forced to quench their thirst with spirituous liquors, even against their own inclinations. The question of public drinking fountains in all sections of the city is a movement in favor of temperance, which will accomplish more beneficial results than all the speechifying and temperance lectures were ever worked; so spoken against the vice of drunkenness. In most of the European cities there are public fountains, rich in architectural ornaments and adorned with sculpture and graceful jets of cool water which, after all, is the eye of the beholder, while they pour forth a constant and unceasing supply of water for the benefit of all who choose to partake. There is no reason why such a city as Louisville should not be furnished with similar monuments, but at present it will suffice if we have an abundance of plain, unpretending fountains which will furnish all the water that is needed, even if they do not delight the eye by their artistic display. The fountains when erected should be placed under the special guardianship of the police, and the penalties for defiling and mutilating them should be severe.

VII.

The Suicide Mania.

A mania for suicide seems to exist at present. No man can kill himself without deliberation; that malicious intent, which gives enormity to the highest degree of murder. A *felo de se* being himself present when Sir Edward Coke's definition of the crime; "that is a person of sound memory and discretion unlawfully killeth any reasonable creature in being, and under the King's peace, with malice aforethought, either expressed or implied." Blackstone says: "The felonious malice of a private individual, in killing the sacred person of the Almighty, and making himself his own executioner." Another writer says: "The deliberate purpose of self-murder, against the king, who has forbidden it, and the country, which has an interest in the life of every person in it, and against God, who has given us life, is murder in the highest degree." Why, then, is it that the highest penalty inflicted by the law on the suicide is the confiscation of his goods, and the ignominious burial in the public highway, with a stake driven through the body, either by his barbarous friends or public functionaries, but a "felo de se" is pronounced and the form of such penalty, would, no doubt, operate as a preventive.

VIII.

The Tobacco Question.

One of the most eminent members of the medical profession in this country, Dr. W. A. Hammond, contributes to the April number of the North American Review a paper on "The Sanitary and Physiological Relations of Tobacco," in which he contends that there are "no grounds for the apprehensions which have been expressed relative to the deleterious influence of tobacco, when not used in excess." This is the paper of a scientific man, a cautious and thoughtful observer, trained to the best methods, and a seeker after truth, rather than an advocate of a theory. The Doctor says: "While it is doubtless true that the excessive use of tobacco may occasionally give rise to disease, it has never been shown that this substance, when used with becoming moderation, causes any serious derangement of the mental or physical organization." Dr. Hammond says that tobacco retards the regressive or destructive metamorphosis of the tissues; "in other words, it enables an individual to save his body capital." As a soother to the nervous system and a promoter of reflection, it acts with a degree of certainty, and yet of mildness, which places it far above all its congeners. Under its influence the nervous substance, especially that of the brain and spinal cord, is preserved from the forces to which it would otherwise be subjected. The study of medicine is increased, and judgment is rendered clearer, the power of the will is augmented, and all this without the degree of exhaustion which otherwise follows every prolonged mental effort.

JENNIE JUNE.

New York and Paris Fashions for May.

Going to Europe—What to Buy—What Not to Buy—Summer Cloaks and Over-Dresses—Sailors' Jackets, Grenadine Suits and Soroosh Neckties.

[From the Fashion Correspondent of the Courier-Journal.]

NEW YORK, April, 1869.

If freedom in dress is to constitute part of the millennium for women, we must be gradually approaching toward it; for certainly greater latitude allowed than now. Freedom in fact. Freedom in fact is only restricted by the stupidity of mankind, who insist on flooding the market every season with one certain style of goods, and the natural good taste of American women that will not tolerate for long such a state of affairs.

It was remarked abroad last year that the rage was for stripes—striped suits, or striped skirts, with a plain overdress, worn especially in the country and at the fluid seaside watering places. Of course this season they have come to us. The stores are crowded with striped cambrics, striped percales, striped piques, striped mousselines, and all the rest of the stereotyped class of French spring goods.

These fabrics are the refuse of foreign markets, are bought cheap and sold dear; but in the meantime hardly a single really good plain material is to be found; one is compelled entirely to follow suit, and be in the fashion, whether one will or no.

Some excellent qualities of goods found their way here in small quantities after the Paris Exposition—"Exposition" cloth, Exposition silk, English "iron" bezarge, and English water-proofs; but they do not pay the importer for the profit which our enormous demand, and so they have never been duplicated. We have to pay altogether too much in the country for dress stores and dry goods, play. A Frenchman will do ten times the business on half the space which an American thinks necessary to occupy. Ladies are beginning to find this out. However, so many go to Europe or to Canada for the warm months that there are little concessions in prices left for them to learn, and that little will not serve as capital very long.

III.

Going to Europe.

This is now almost more or less than fashionable; it is almost universal. Going to Europe has become one of the regular summer trips, and, instead of being considered an expensive journey, many families do it to economize. Nothing is so common, since rents become so high, than for persons to rent their handsome houses, furnished, for four, five, or six thousand dollars per annum, and live abroad upon the proceeds. A salaried people—editors and the like—who cannot afford houses at all, find it cheaper now and then to close up their children abroad than to live in a back street, or grub in a second-class boarding-house at home.

To be sure living abroad is not what it was. Increased travel, the influx of Americans, and the advanced fullness all over the world have made a vast difference in the cost of living, even in the most remote parts of the world, as well as in all the great European cities. Still there is the advantage now, as in being able to live and travel more quietly than would be possible among friends at home, and the naturally lessens expenses. Still, when people go with the intention of remaining away one or more years, they do it more economically, and contract themselves with various comforts. Being thus that will astonish those unsophisticated persons who venture at home and imagine themselves "in society" by dressing in velvet dress, duke, marquises, chateaus and other grandeurs, lying around loose and waiting to be picked up by the first comer, and familiar with all the greatest country in the world.

But it is time to return to the matter in hand, that of the outfit of the journey, and first and most important item is to have as little as possible. All kinds of clothing together with trunks to pack it in can be obtained cheaply and well abroad, and if you search for the right kind of shops and are careful not to advertise yourself as a rich traveler, and buy only for your own use and one for change, it therefore all that is necessary in the way of dresses, with the exception of one or two silk ones for the evening, to be thrown away or given away on the arrival at the destined port.

I should recommend, that these two silks be composed—one of black silk, the other of pure gros de Suez, or moire antique. Moiré antique will be found the most serviceable, and will stand the exposure of a sea-voyage without shrinks or any bad loss of beauty, and therefore a material requisite. Moire antique will be found much handsomer and more durable in the end, of course trimmings must be chosen with reference to the quality, quantity and power of resistance, and so fringe, wire buttons and ornaments, and many things will be avoided. A good black silk should be selected, and the suit trimmed with ruffles of the same, bound with the same, also a full trimming of velvet, or instead of velvet, a very rich quality of satin ribbon, put on in several plaits. The suit should be trimmed with frills bound with silk in the same or contrasting color.

A long waterproof sack with a round cape forming a complete suit is indispensable for a sea-voyage, as it can be worn on all occasions, protects from the weather, but enables one to enjoy evenings upon deck, and renders the progress of events, a very interesting spectacle, also, when they are not too violent.

A great point is to have everything simple, easy to put on and off, and to succeed nothing. A box of collars and cuffs, several changes of under linen, a light boulevard skirt, two pairs of kid boots, a pair of shoes, a dress cap, felt, a half dozen pairs of gloves, and dressing case supplied with sewing materials and minor articles for the toilet, are with the clothes before mentioned ought to take one half over Europe.

It is not then suit or thin dress is found necessary, or desirable to get one cheap and ready made in any European city.

It is better, however, while traveling, to be content herself with a little coolness or warmth, and to wait to make purchases until just before returning home. Of course this does not apply to one who comes to stay, but to one who has and there as *souvenirs of the places* one visits, but to the important parts of its wardrobe.

WHAT TO WEAR.

Spend little on bonnets, fancy jackets and articles that are liable to go out of style. Reserve your funds for a stock of good black silks, English tweed and water-proof cloaks, sacques, crepe de chine, or China crape, which is very dear here, real lace, grenadine, merino, cloth and plaid dresses, not forgetting bonnets and gloves, of which one cannot hardly have too many.

MORNING DRESS.

While dresses are becoming more and more fashionable for summer morning toilettes, and a new method of trimming them has been introduced which promises to be very popular, it is not to be overlooked. Upon white jaconet or nainsook folds of fine linen cambric are laid and stitched on with the sewing machine through the center, a space between each fold. There are seven in a series round the bottom of the skirt, which is gored in front and sides, and five upon the body and sleeves. As underskirt of book muslin is shaped exactly like the organdie skirt to be worn with it, and is also worn over flounced skirts of linen cambric like it. The entire costume, including the under-skirt and cuffs, is hemmed with linen bands to match, and stitched.

The effect of this trimming must be seen to be appreciated. It looks like folds of white satin, and has the appearance of washing perfectly and ironing without losing its beauty. A very elegant organdie dresses are profusely trimmed with these folds, and also cambric skirts and cuffs, or collars and handkerchiefs. A new style has a low square yoke, to which a small cape is attached, and the fullness of the skirt and sleeves is laid in plaits by hand, and then hemmed and stitched with linen bands to match.

Another pretty dress is composed of folds of white crepe, edged with narrow Valenciennes lace, and trimmed with bands of flowers and with a bow of black lace, which falls over the chignon. Sleeves of black lace, with a knot of gold flowers, formed of gold thread and crimson silk with bows and ends. Some are trimmed with fringe, and some with lace, but the robe of them with fluted ruffles or plaitings of the same.

The method of obtaining effects, and other cheaper goods with the same material is very much later; it preserves harmony in the costume, is less expensive, and, when uniformly with the rest of the garments.

Muslin and other [illegible] will have a great vogue this season, as well with the dress as are very pretty and graceful, especially with white and striped muslins. The largest goods, these also make pretty sacks to wear with plain gray or fawn colored tissues.

COSTUMES IN BLACK GRENADINES.

The new costumes in black grenadine consist of a skirt trimmed with a flounce bound with green, or some colored satin or silk, an over-skirt, very peculiar, also ruffled to match; a sack which has a wilderness of loops, square bows and ends, and a Marie Antoinette cape, which can be worn or not, at pleasure. There is no flutter in these costumes, but they are worn over black silk slips, look well, and are ornamented with ruffles and pipings of silk or satin upon the waist. A handsome dollar-and-a-half muslin is the price, not including the silk slips.

Short walking dresses of black grenadines are a novelty; they are always trimmed with ruffles of the same.

China crape, trimmed with satin, is one of the most elegant materials we have this season for walking suits and costumes. It is not common at all, and can only be obtained at private French importing houses, such as Natalie Tilman's, who makes it a point of bringing out rare fabrics—Tussore and Japanese silk, satin cloths, white foulards, crepe de chines, and gaze de chambery in choice shades and qualities. These goods form a complete contrast to the mass of common fabrics with which the market is deluged.

LENGTH OF SKIRTS.

What are called demi-trains have succeeded to the enormously long skirts worn last winter, and are much better suited to their materials.

Round skirts are also fashionable—that is to say skirts that reach the ground and are the same length all round. These, with skirts of a moderate walking length, make a sufficient variety and convenience for every taste.

The question is often asked whether short skirts are gored all round. They are not; they are gored in front and at the sides, but gathered full in the back—the same as long skirts.

The new hooped skirts are very nice and very much liked, but they are only from seventy to eighty inches round the bottom and prevent the clothes from clinging without expanding them to an ungraceful size. They are neat, sensible and economical, and fully meet all the requirements.

SAILORS' JACKETS.

This is a new model which will probably be fashionable for seaside wear. Whenever in the mornings are cool it is short, loose, and made of white flannel with turn down collars, or rubber proof facing of colored silk or satin, which comes down to a point in front; the cuffs are silk or satin and together with the the facing stitched with white silk.

NECKTIES.

There are four new neckties, one the "Sorosis," made in satin, edged with lace; another, the "Puritan," forming a sort of semi-circular puff, edged with fringe; a third, the "Sailor's cravat," a silk necktie knotted loosely, and a fourth, the "Grace," which is a square bow of striped ribbon with fringed ends.

NEW LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

New linen sets have small round collars edged with a narrow fluted ruffle, the cuffs are quite narrow at the wrist, and finished with ruffles to match; they are serenely expensive.

Striped collars and cuffs are still in vogue, and will be used for traveling and country morning wear.

HATS.

Among the hats of the season is one of China blue crape, arranged in a very high puff and trimmed with a small blue feather, a plaited frill of white crape, and a white lace veil. Another pretty bonnet was composed of folds of white crape, edged with narrow Valenciennes lace, and trimmed with bands of flowers and with a bow of black lace, which fell over the chignon. Sleeves of black lace, with a knot of gold flowers, formed the trimming of the dress.

The "Venetian" is the latest in round hats; it has a black crown, trimmed with a rich ribbon of Persian pattern, and a band of the same worn very forward upon the head. It is considered very stylish.

Black

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1869.

Mr. W. J. Hocker, Collector for some time past for the morning correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, is fully authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions to and advertisements for this paper.

THE NEWS.

Gold remained dull in New York yesterday and closed at 134¾.

Secretary Boutwell returned to Washington Thursday evening.

Beverly Johnson will make a tour of the southern States relieved by mother.

A heavy hailstorm prevailed in Henderson county, Ky., on Tuesday.

The receipts of the custom-house in St. Louis for April were $2,458 91.

Companies A, E, and G of the 15th infantry arrived in Sacramento on Thursday from Camp Mojave.

Capt. S. W. Smith attempted to commit suicide in Bowling Green yesterday, and came very near succeeding.

Mr. Barnard, Commissioner of Education, is preparing an elaborate report upon education in the District of Columbia.

James Miller attempted to commit suicide, in Evansville, Ind., Thursday night, by taking laudanum, but is recovering.

Keller's hardware store in Evansville, Ind., was entered by burglars, Thursday night, and $6,000 in revolvers and the cutlery taken.

A large meeting of Methodists in favor of Sabbath observance was held yesterday evening in Williamsport, Pa.

Gov. Senter, of Tennessee, has issued a proclamation declaring a part of the registration of Giles county void and ordering a new one.

The New Commissioner of Pensions, Hon. Henry Van Aernam, enters upon his duties to-day. Dr. Cox, the present incumbent, retires.

The chair factory of John Buckner & Co., in Evansville, Ind., was destroyed by fire Thursday night. Loss estimated at $4,000. Insured for $2,500 in local offices.

Frank McDonald, belonging in Joliet, Illinois, committed suicide, late Thursday night in Chicago. No local reason, but for what reason is not known.

John Howard, the negro who killed Alfred Pare, in Cincinnati, last Sunday, surrendered himself up to the authorities on Thursday, claiming that the killing was done in self-defense.

George W. Perkins, late Superintendent of the Chicago Reform School, under the appointment of Governor Palmer, has been appointed warden of the Illinois penitentiary at Joliet, to take the place of Warden Allen.

The ship Sussex, from Mobile, with a cargo of cotton, grain, and oil-cake, for Liverpool, put into Key West in distress, on the 24th inst., on fire. Steam pumps extinguished her.

A Republican convention is called to be held at Staunton, Va., on the 4th of this month, for the purpose of nominating a ticket for county, and candidates candidates for State offices.

An attempt was made yesterday by an armed party to rescue a negro from the custody of a deputy sheriff at Gilmore, Texas, but was prevented by the timely arrival of a force, who put the assailants to flight.

The Supreme Court in St. Louis yesterday refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus to Mr. Jeffries, who is in jail charged with killing a negro on the Missouri Pacific railroad.

John Bonnel Young has brought suit against Joseph Pulitzer, of the St. Louis Dispatch, for $10,000 damages, for publishing a card from Young, in which he charged Pulitzer with having written a letter to Young over the name of Joseph Pulitzer, which was a forgery.

The negro charged with committing an outrage upon a white woman, near Bowling Green, Ky., on Wednesday night, was taken from the officers by a mob, and hung to a tree. He was then cut down and given to the woman's friends, who buried him.

The wife of Dr. Wm. P. Durell died suddenly at the United States Court of the Western District of Missouri, in St. Louis, on Thursday, while sitting on the bench. She was the wife of Judge Durell, who presides over the bank.

All railroads leading from Memphis will use common gauge of 5 feet, 2 inches, on and after May 1st. This will make it 56 inches between rails. Now the gauge is 4 feet 10 inches, but the two gauges will be changed to the common gauge.

The District Attorney at Hudson, N. Y., stated that he had only received $1,000 out of $5,000 promised by Tweed Ring, for services rendered in the Canal Ring prosecutions. The balance will be paid when it suits their convenience.

A committee consisting of Lieut. Gov. Beach, Secretary of State Gould, Attorney General Smith, Treasurer of State Lewis, Comptroller Wright, and Canal Commissioner Peck, of New York, left Albany on Thursday night for Chicago.

A mile monument between Hon. M. M. Allen and Mr. Jno. Allen, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, was struck by lightning on Thursday night, and the top of the monument was shivered to pieces. The lightning struck the monument on the side next to the river.

Mr. Thomas Ford, formerly the Children's Play correspondent, of Ninth street and Cemetery avenue, Louisville, will be married on Saturday, the 1st of May, for the season.

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CITY FEATURES.

A Sad Tragedy.

The most terrible scene ever before the public in that of the Grand Jury room. The bell has ceased to toll the knell of its every vibration, and the prisoner is at the bar of the tribunal of the Nation. The culprit is indicted for grand larceny, and the case will be tried by a jury of twelve men who have the right to say if the charge is true or false. The prisoner and the chief witness will be forty and captain the bar—no one—save to the Sheriffs. The full particulars of the case will be found in our police report columns.

Mr. Wheeler Dead.

If there ever was a man who was a friend to all, that man was Mr. Wheeler, of the firm of Wheeler & Co., Fifth street. Not that he was a man who was willing to be on good terms with you if you were on terms with him, but he was a man who was willing to be on good terms with you if you were not on terms with him. He was a man who was willing to be on good terms with you if you were on terms with him, and he was a man who was willing to be on good terms with you if you were not on terms with him. He was a man who was willing to be on good terms with you if you were on terms with him, and he was a man who was willing to be on good terms with you if you were not on terms with him.

Another Lunatic.

Wm. Floyd, formerly of Louisville, Ky., but for the past 20 years a resident of Indianapolis, Ind., was committed to the Lunatic Asylum, at Indianapolis, on Thursday, by the Probate Court of Marion county, Indiana. He was declared insane by a jury of twelve men, who heard the evidence in the case. He was declared insane by a jury of twelve men, who heard the evidence in the case. He was declared insane by a jury of twelve men, who heard the evidence in the case.

City Court of Louisville.

Before Judge Bullock.

In the matter of Wm. Hughes, an insolvent debtor of Louisville, the Sheriff of Jefferson county, Ky., has returned the writ of attachment issued in this case, with the following indorsement thereon: "Executed by taking into my possession all the property of the said Wm. Hughes, as directed by the writ, and by giving notice to the said Hughes, and to all persons indebted to him, that I had taken possession of his property, and that they must not pay any debts due him to any person but myself. Executed this 29th day of April, 1869. JAMES E. SIMS, Sheriff."

On motion of Mr. Bullock, it is ordered that the said Hughes appear before this Court on the 1st day of May, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that he submit himself to such examination touching his estate and effects as the Court may require, and that he execute and deliver to the Sheriff of Jefferson county a bond in the penalty of $1,000, with sufficient surety, conditioned that he will perform the orders of the Court in the premises, and that he will not depart from the State without leave of the Court; and that in default of his giving such bond he be committed to the jail of Jefferson county, there to remain until he shall give such bond, or be otherwise discharged according to law.

Spirit Pictures.

The Evening Express pronounces spiritual photography a humbug, and irreverently says of the ghost produced in Louisville: "The face is very much like a ghost, or an indistinct washwoman who hasn't combed or brushed her hair since it was struck by the great hurricane of 1836."

Pension Agents.

The anticipated appointment of Sam. McKee as Pension Agent in this city is not definitely announced as having been made. The policy of the appointment has already been foreshadowed in the appointment of Geo. W. Gordon, of Columbia, Tenn., as Pension Agent at Nashville, who proved his military and civil capacities.

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THE CITY.

Election of Directors.

Five directors are to be elected at the annual meeting of the Galt House stockholders on Monday.

Republican Primary.

Rees Moore and Jerome Young, two disappointed aspirants, were the only South End at the poll last night.

The Executive Committee,

The Democratic Executive Committee of Jefferson county will meet in the Assessor building this morning at 11 o'clock.

Case Prosecution.

One of the City Court lawyers was yesterday presented with a bona-fide contingent fee. The weapon cost his fellow-attorneys a dollar.

A "Wet" Night.

James Murphy, a "promising" darky, with no visible means of support, was lodged in Chief street station-house yesterday on a vagrant.

Summarily Disposed of.

A belligerent party on Fourth street, yesterday, was knocked down, tied, and delivered to a couple of policemen by several outraged citizens.

Fire Department.

The Republicans of Louisville and Jefferson county will hold a meeting to-night at Beck's Hall, to elect delegates for the Convention to be held in Lexington on the 27th.

Grease for Hydrophobia.

A man in Court Place killed his dog yesterday by coaxing it with butter, under the impression that the animal was in the agonies of hydrophobia.

Circuit Court.

The regular May term of the Jefferson Circuit Court will open with Judge Bullock on Monday next, and will continue three weeks. A number of very important criminal cases are to be tried.

Personal.

Gen. Thomas Swords retires to-day from the position of Quartermaster of the Department of the Cumberland, and will shortly leave for Europe with his wife. Gen. Swords has seen forty years service in the United States Army.

Hangings this Month.

John Blyew and George Kennard are under sentence of the Federal Court to be hung on the 7th inst., and Wm. Kriel (white) and John Conley (colored) on the 28th inst., by judgment of the State courts. The former two will be executed by the United States Marshal and the latter two by the Sheriff of this county.

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THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR.

Allen, Barren, Clinton, Cumberland, Hart, Logan, Metcalfe, Monroe, Russell, Simpson, Todd, and Warren counties.

THIRD DISTRICT INCOME TAXPAYERS.

(Courier-Journal Official Reports.)

The following is a list of the income taxpayers of the Third Collection District of Kentucky, with the amount upon which each individual pays tax. The figures are from the annual list of the Assessor, T. W. Connelly, Esq:

ALLEN COUNTY.

Name.	Am't Taxable.	Name.	Am't Taxable.
Barton T.....	$4,316 00	Settle T J.....	$ 833 20
Whaley E.....	12 00		

BARREN COUNTY.

Burt H S.....	$1,266 00	DeMoss M S	200 00
Bowles W C.....	1,133 00	Hill C O.....	400 00
Morris E.....	1,133 00	Hunter G D.....	400 00
Seymour M E.....	800 00	Miller Wood.....	633 00
Wood A J.....	400 00		

CLINTON COUNTY.

Burchett J G.....	$ 200 00	Rose W F.....	$ 71 20
Netherly E.....	200 00	Rose O H P.....	50 00
Williams W.....	400 00		

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Alexander, J R.....	$ 24 00	Rolen, J H.....	$233 20
Cole, B G.....	200 00	Rolen, W J.....	272 00
Cole, J W.....	200 00	Rolen, W P.....	200 00
Hilton, T S.....	200 00	Taggart, Jas.....	240 00
Hilton, W H.....	200 00	Taylor, Jno.....	200 00
Jones, John.....	264 00	Taylor, Noah.....	272 00
Jones, Thos H.....	200 00	Tuttle, W J.....	200 00
Pearce, Edward.....	200 00	Wasson, Thos H.....	200 00
Pearce, Jno.....	200 00	Wells, T W.....	200 00
Shannon, H B.....	200 00	Wells, W D.....	272 00
Smith, C J.....	200 00	Wells, W H.....	200 00
Smith, C T.....	200 00	Wells, W J.....	200 00
Smith, J W.....	200 00	Wood, J K.....	200 00
Smith, W H.....	200 00	Wood, W H.....	200 00
Walker, C J.....	200 00	Wilbegger, H W	60 00
Wood, Geo C.....	200 00		

LOGAN COUNTY.

Berry, Jr., S.....	$200 00	Bailey, J. B.....	720 00
Bailey, S S.....	200 00	Bailey, T. H.....	200 00
Bowling, R C.....	200 00	Bowden, J H.....	420 00
Bowling, Jno.....	200 00	Burgess, L H.....	200 00
Garrison, G E.....	173 00	Gray G W.....	1567 00
Gray, Kathy.....	200 00	Grubbs, Thos E	400 00
Hall, J W.....	200 00	Hall, Thos E.....	200 00
Hall, J N.....	261 00	Jones, Geo A.....	700 00
Jones, T C.....	200 00	McCutchen, C D..	200 00
McCutchen, Wm	271 00	Morton, Sr, M E..	200 00
Murray, Wm.....	200 00	Page, Wilson.....	200 00
Perry, B F.....	444 00	Perry, Sam'l.....	1000 00
Ray, B R.....	444 00	Riden, G C.....	200 00
Russell, G C.....	200 00	Rhea, A. L. H..	200 00
Russell, G C.....	227 00	Rhea, A G.....	644 00
Russell, H M.....	200 00	Stanley, W H.....	200 00
Shannon, W M.....	200 00	Talley, R B.....	200 00
Talley, B S.....	200 00	Townsend, P E..	611 40
Whitney, Jas W	60 00		

METCALFE COUNTY.

Bell, S C.....	$ 70 00	Shannon, S.....	$ 40 20
		Hughs, T. B.....	$ 200 00

RUSSELL COUNTY.

Haynes, W R.....	$ 665 00	Hayes, J P.....	$ 400 00
Haynes, J. H.....	1,000 00	Lucas, J. M.....	1,000 00
Lucas, Wm.....	135 00	Potts, J M.....	50 00

SIMPSON COUNTY.

Bush W W.....	$ 200 00	Bland S E.....	$ 400 00
Copeland W.....	200 00	Dawson R D.....	200 00
Dukes R P.....	200 00	Finn Jno A.....	200 00
Dukes W H.....	200 00	Hamilton W C..	200 00
Hollow Jno.....	200 00	Hamilton W G..	200 00
Hollow Thos.....	200 00	Hall J M.....	200 00
Hollow W W.....	200 00	Hall J W.....	200 00
Hollow, Jr, W W	200 00	Hall W H.....	200 00
Taylor Jerry.....	200 00	Hall, Jr, W H..	200 00
Taylor, Jno.....	200 00	Hall, Jr, J W..	200 00
Taylor, Jr, Jno	200 00	Hall, Jr, J M..	200 00
Taylor, Jr, Jerry	200 00	Hall, Jr, W H..	200 00
Taylor, Jr, Jno	200 00	Hall, Jr, J W..	200 00
Taylor, Jr, Jerry	200 00	Hall, Jr, J M..	200 00
Taylor, Jr, Jno	200 00	Hall, Jr, W H..	200 00
Taylor, Jr, Jerry